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ON TOP, AGAIN!

Socialist Trade and Labor Al-Hanceman Throws Fakir.

Pall River's Labor Misleader, Whitehead Is Forced To Appear in Debate. Pinned Against the Wall, He, "Ducks

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27 .- The 11th day of February 1900 will not soon be forgotten by the "Fraternity of Laor Fakirs" in this town. On that memorable day the mighty hammer of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, wilded by Comrade Charles Kroll, of D. 1.17, S. T. and L. A., Providence, R. I., entiquated citadel of pure and simplenearly transforming it into a vast bean of ruins threatening to bury every

Mr. James Whitehead, secretary of the Weavers' Association and Textile Council, had been compelled to accept Comrade Kroll's challenge to debate in Mulc pinners' Hall on the above-mentioned ete, in order to save his reputation Mr. Whitehead appeared at the appointd time, to the great surprise of many comrades, who suspected that he would again "catch a train." as he had e on a previous occasion, under simi br circumstances. The large hall was owded to its utmost capacity, at least hundred persons being obliged to stand. It was a seldom-equaled oppor-tenity for our comrade to explain the

tunity for our comrade to explain the dass-consciously sound principles and sectics of the Alliance to such an immense audience of union men, and thereby crush the fakirs. To Kroll's credit, set said, that he proved himself equal to the occasion. The crowd was kept listening with the closest attention for nearly two hours.

The meeting opened at 3 p. m., with Comrade James P. Ried, of Olneyville. R. I. as, chairman. He read the challenge issued by Kroll to Whitehead and informed the audience that it would not be a free discussion meeting but exclusively a debate between Kroll and Whitehead. Whitehead was then invited to a seat on the platform, and Kroll was in troduced to open up.

The S. T. & L. A. Opens.

The S. T. & L. A. Open

Kroll opened, saying that he did not sentiments against Whitehead, whom he had seen but once before in his life; nor with the intention to "wreck the labor unions." His purpose was simply to point out the fact that the existing unions were based on fundamentally wrong principles, and that the methods and tactics employed were not in harmony with the progressiveness of the age, consequently, could not lead to success. He traced the history of the labor movement, and showed that, in spite of gigatic organizations, with enormous sums of money at their command, the condition of the working class steadily deteriorated while the productivity of labor has increased manifold. After a century of the most marvelous progress the world had ever seen, the great majority of the people, the producers of all wealth, found themselves in poverty, want and dependence, actually worse off than were their ancestors a hundred years ago. An organization utterly lacking in progressive spirt, he argued, was but a stumbling-block in the way of progress, and retarded the emancipation of the working-class.

The imbecile assertion that "the interests of employer and employee are identical" was then submitted to scrutiny by Kroll, and he demonstrated that it was ever to the itnerest of-the employer to increase his profits by reducing the wages of his employes, and vice versa. If the assertion were true, there would be no need of labor organizations: the necessity of their existence gave the lie to the fakir, who prated about such "identity of interests." After quoting from the constitution of the Weavers' Union to the effect that there was a "bond of sympaentiments against Whitehead, whom he

seed of labor organizations: the necessity of their existence gave the lie to the fakir, who prated about such "identity of interests." After quoting from the constitution of the Weavers' Union to the effect that there was a "bond of sympathy between employer and employee, Kroll proceeded to recite the numerous instances n the history of Labor's struggle that proved conclusively that he capitalists as a class had never shown any sympathy for the working-class, but had takes advantage of evrey opportunity to increase the exploitation of the workers, mardless of how much suffering and arrow it had caused. The cotton manufacturers, for instance, did not hesitate introduce the Northrop loom, despite the fact that it threw thousands of weaven out of employment and reduced the wass of those employed; on the contrary, that was the inducement. "Even them the manufacturers increase your was a few cents voluntarily," said he, they do not do so because they have y sympathy for you, but solely between they fear that you might compel to the fact of the fakir. "No politics in labor used." Show in the indicate supermacy; the capitalists using political power to defeat every great that was inaugurated. Pinkerton was a fatter that was inaugurated. Pinkerton was a fatter that was inaugurated. Pinkerton was state militia and Federal troops been used by the capitalists at the tast. Hazleton, Idaho, etc., to the strikes by killing and maiming mable, innocent men; and on many some within recent years injunctions has sued by Republican and Demarke indges forbidding the "free" can workingmen to peacefully ashe, and even to approach the scabs had taken their places during a Kroll clinched the point with emphatic words: "I charge any languable, innocent men; and on many conservations of the union of the union." The "labor leaders are used that on the hooks of politicans, who to catch the working-class. (Loud and the political discussions at union meeting that the union by their incessant was played far worse than a sucker; was played fa

meddling in the politics of the capitalst partes. In the union and out of it, they labor constantly to get the members to vote for them or for some other tool of the capitalist class. The result is, for instance, that many Democrats never ioin the union because the officials use their influence to defeat the Democratic party. (Applause.) If your accounts are examined, you will find that not one single cent has been expended on literature that might have enlightened you on your duties and your rights: instead of that, vast sums have been paid as salaries to so-called leaders, who are going around the country 'catching trains.'"

The great applause given the comrade at the conclusion of his speech was a demonstration; it proved that he had not spoken in vain.

Pure and Simple Labor Fakirism on the

Pure and Simple Labor Fakirism on the Pillory.

Mr. Whitehead was then introduced. Ominously and significantly enough, he was coolly recived by his former admirers. He well knew the futilty of attempting to refute Kroll's logical arguments; he made no attempt was a series of doges, the first being a statement that he had not come with the intention to debate Socialism, otherwise he would have been prepared. "I came here," said he, "expecting to hear charges brought against me; he has not preferred any; he cannot convict an innocent man. I have been a candiate for office on the Republican ticket, but there are just as honest men in the Republican party as in the Socialist Labor Party. I am just as good a Socialist as any man in the Socialist Labor Party or in the Alliance. If any man believes that I have done anything dishonest, let him come out and say so." And he sat down amid universal astonishment at his having proved so "easy." was coolly recived by his former admir-

So "easy."

Kroll then again took the floor for a few minutes; he reiterated the charges he had made; and enlarged upon their

few minutes; he reiterated the charges he had made; and enlarged upon their nature.

Whitehead a in got on his feet and repeated that this been no charges, and again sat this been no charges, and again sat the charge of the charges at all.

The other labor fakirs in the hall were by this time in an uncontrollable rage. Several of them jumped to their feet shouting that the labor leaders of Fall River had been assailed, and demanding the right to defend themselves. The chairman rapped for order and said that it was made distinctly clear and understood at the opening of the meeting that no interference from either side would be allowed. In spite of this, one of the fakirs began to speak; that created an uproar in the audience. A number of men told him to continue, while others protested vehemently. It was a critical moment, but Chairman Ried was master of the situation. He restored order, ad the meeting adjourned in an orderly manner.

A Seat Captured.

M'KEESPORT, Feb. 25 .- At the election held here Tuesday, Feb. 20, Comrade Andrew Hunter, for Mayor, received 98 votes. Comrade Allan J. Nelson, for Common Council, Ninth Ward, received 61 votes, electing the latter. This is the first seat in the Council captured by the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania. WM. M. KERR.

Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20 .- The S. L. P. nomination papers, which were filed on Feb. 16, with 1,700 signatures, put in the field a full municipal ticket, as follows: School Director, Dr. John J. Koller; School Commissioner,s Paul Dinger, Brow-er G. Margeson and Mrs. Lizzle Christian-sen; Justices of the Peace, James Rugg and Joseph C. Davey; Clerk of Police Court, Frederick Brown; Constables, John Heldenreich, Andrey Mandel, Frank Byer, George Ellman, Herman Dersch, W. D. Keim; Members of City Council: Second District, Members of City Council: Second District, Fred. Herz; Third District, W. F. Steer; Fourth District, John D. Goerke; Sixth District, M. R. O'Furey; Seventh District, Henry Foerster; Eighth District, Lsidore Kronman; Ninth District, Joseph Relman; Tenth District, Joseph Gable; Eleventh District, John Kircher.

The campaign will now begin in earnest and will be carried on with vigor and on

The strike of the Rod Mill workers has collapsed. One-third of the Wire Trust's employes are blacklisted, and these aristocrats of labor have now ample leisure to mediate on the peculiar workings of the great pure and simple theory of "harmony between Capital and Labor."

The temporary spurt of "prosperity" has here, as elsewhere, caused sortewhat of a revival of trade-unionism. The meetings of the Central Labor Union are rather well attended. Our Kangraoos, who thought they had the C. L. U. in their pockets, became very much enthused, and one of them wrote a letter to the weekly edition of the New York "Volkszeitung" praising the C. L. U. as the most socialistic central hody in the country.

But, alas, the Kangaroo enthusiasm turned out to be misplaced. Two weeks after the publication of the aforesaid praise, the C. L. U. slapped its Kangaroo enthusiasm turned out to be misplaced. Two weeks after the publication of the aforesaid praise, the C. L. U. slapped its Kangaroo enthusiasm turned out to be misplaced. Two weeks after the publication of the aforesaid praise, the C. L. U. slapped its Kangaroo enthusiasm turned out to be misplaced. Two weeks after the presidency of the body and electing a pure and simpler with a vote of 73 against 39.

The following week the weekly "Volkszeitung" contained a furious tirade from the erstwhile admirer. That good man would not fall into such mishaps, if he would follow our advice and confine himself to writing on such things as Mocmonism, delirium tremens, firewater, instead of talking about matters of the labor novement in regard to which it is so very risky to talk through one's hat.

There will be no lack of freak move-ments in the present campaign. The local Jones boomers have held a conference and decided to circulate nomination papers. The Cleveland Kangaroos have oned with the Debsites and are likewise trying to get signatures for their multicket

Peekskill, N. Y.

Peckskill, N. Y., Feb. 25.—For the first time the S. L. P. held here a municipal convention and nominated the following

Trustee, First District, Gilbert MacAvery, driller; Trustee, Second District,
W. H. Depew, stove-molder; Assessor,
Charles Zolot, sheet ironworker; Water
Commissioners, John Lent, stove-molder;
W. J. Richards, stove-molder; Fred. Varin,
ingurance

Of Pioneer Alliance, S. T. & L. A., of Haverhill to the Shoeworkers of Haverhill and Vicinity.

FELLOW WAGE-SLAVES:-

Often, and again, have you responded to the frantic, and familiar cry sent up by the traitor leaders of pure and simple trade organizations: "Organize! Organ-ize!! Organize!!!" As often as you have so "organized," you have been defeated, not because you did not fight hard enough, but because you were organized on false lines, which is the same as saying that you remained actually unorgan-

The history of pure and simple trade organizations among the working class, and the shoeworkers form no exception— is that it has caused the victims who were caught in its meshes, to always fight a losing battle with exploiting capitalism, to travel forever the road which leads to ultimate defeat, in short, to put it ersely, class through a slaughter-house to the brink of an open grave. This is no idle statement. It is a fact, an undeniable fact, corroborated by evidence culled from the pages of pure and simple history, and substantiated by the figures of statisticians everywhere. Such being the fact, it naturally follows that the only same thing for the working-class to do is to first find out what has caused the disasters of the past, then as men and women who are conscious of their natural interests and the interests of the class that they belong to and must remain with, to set about and remove the cause.

Shoeworkers' History.

It is an irrefutable fact that for the last forty years of the history of the shoe workers that they have been periodically treated with false promises by their socalled leaders, who for the most part were

treated with false promises by their socalled leaders, who for the most part were
an ignorant, stupid and corrupt set of
fakirs, who "organized" the workers that
the fakirs might have a political pull,
that annually they might lead their guileless followers into the shambles of capitalism like sheep and sell them to their exploiters in the shop or their agents, the
Republican or Democratic party.

In eloquent tones the shoewerkers have
been told of the good things that were in
store for them if they would only "organize" and "organize," they did again and
again. To-day, after forty years of that
thind of "organization," the workers at
the shoe trade are worse off than though
they had not "organized" at all.

It is the purpose of this sketch to point
out, by cold reason and evidence, to the
exploited shoeworkers of Haverhill and
vicinity, the cause of their many defeats
in the past, and to show them the path,
theonivpath which leads to victory. Until
the shoeworkers go to the root of the trouole, until they intelligently understand the
cause of their defeats they must forever
remain fighting the same hopeless battle
that they have fought for so long. In determining the cause of their trouble one
thing must be understood thoroughly by
the shoeworkers, that is, the nature of
the instrument which has been used by
them in the past in their battles with
capitalism. Once that the nature of that
instrument, or union, is known, then there
is a s'imultaneous exposure of the weakness, knavery and absolute impotency of
the old-style pure and simple union.

The Old Instrument of Warfare.

The pure and simple union saw the light, if it ever saw it, in England, after the dissolution of the Guilds, which had existed under the feudal system. The present or capitalist system was born in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, responsive to conditions largely brought about through the inventions which were then new, and were destined to bring about the revolution which the then rising mercantile or capitalist class desired—the inventions of Arkwright, Jenny, Crompton and Watt, all of which happened between 1750 and 1768.

How It Worked in America

With the birth of capitalism, the English working class found that the condi-tions under which they had existed in the days of the guilds no longer obtained. Capitalism was relentlessly grinding out the lives of the workers in the interest of profit. No longer could the English working-class believe that the interest of employer and employee were one identical. So the pure and simple trade union was organized to fight the battles of the English working class with their capitalist exploiters. At that time the workers of England

was to some extent held back because of the old ideas and customs which still remained as handed down from the feu-

of the old ideas and customs which still remained as handed down from the feuday system.

As capitalism began to develop on this side of the Atlantic the working class began to feel its effects and in consequence organized, as they thought, for their own protection. Notwithstanding that in America the working class had the hallot they set up the pure and simple trade upion as did their Britsh ancestors at home, and in so doing marked out for the American working class of that time and for succeeding generations the impossible task of maintaining safe relations with the capitalist class. However natural, it might be to set up the pure and simple union in England, where the workers were without the ballot, it was unnatural, it was criminal, to set up a pure and simple union in the United States, where the workers had the ballot. The English workers tabooed the discussion of political questions, the American working class tabooed the discussion of politics in the union through the instrumentality of the labor fakir in a country where the workers had the ballot and were in the majority, and, in consequence, could make or unmake all economic conditions which they desire or deplore.

quence, could make or unmake all economic conditions which they desire or deplore.

Starting in ignorance, as the British style of trade union did, it logically developed its career in crookedness, and as a result has become—under whatever name it may appear—wholly impotent on the economic field. Ignorant of the nature of the beast that it fights, or pretends to, knowing nothing of the nature of the capitalist system of production or its accompaniment, the present class-struggle, the pure and simple abortion stands to-day where it stood a century ago in the valleys of Lancashire, still obstructing working-class progress by fighting, or claiming to fight, the present order of concentrated or trustified capitalism, with the same impotent weapon with which it fought the cockroach boss of generations ago. Always striking against the coaditions which the canitalist class imposes upon the working-class, and at the same time casting their votes for the parties of capitalism which are pledged to uphold the system which makes, and must make, the lot of the workers grow harder and harder as time rolls on.

Procession of False Shoeworkers' Union

With these facts before us, let us profit thereby and pass on to the examination shoewerkers beginning with the Knights of St. Crispin, which was, while not the first shoeworkers' union, the first one of any considerable prominence.

Since the Knights of St. Crispin there have been the Knights of Labor, the Lasters' Protective Union, D. A. 216, K. Lasters' Protective Union, D. A. 216, K. of L.; the International Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union. All these national bodies have appeared upon the scene since 1860, together with an endless number of smaller or local bodies, which had no national organization. All of them have gone with the exception of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and, to put it charitably, the death rattle in the throat of the last named body can be plainly heard. What has caused so much "organization" and so little result is the question for the shoeworkers to determine. It can be all summed up in a few words—that they were organized on false lines, and led by either ignoramuses or fakirs, who used the union for their own aggrandizement, political or otherwise, instead of making it what it should be—an instrument in the hands of the working-class to shield them from the respect of capitalism, to instruct them upon the nature of the class-struggle in which the working-class are forced to act. Instead of making of the trade union a training school to teach the shoeworkers how to fight the capitalist class successfully, and put an end to its robbery it has been the training school for the enslavement of the toilers in the interest of their exploiters through the manipulation of the misleaders of labor—the modern Judas Iscariots—the labor fakirs. It has always been the mission of these worthies to trade the of L.; the International Boot and Shoe tollers in the interest of their exploiters through the manipulation of the misleaders of labor—the modern Judas Iscarlots—the labor fakirs. It has always been the mission of these worthies to trade the workers for a political pull that they might land in a soft political job. Their slogan has always been "No politics in the union," but they always saw to it that capitalist politics were kept in the union and labor or class politics were kept out. Hence it is no accident that among the labor fakins of recent shoeworkers unions, who were cared for, we find an Edward I. Defey getting a position under the Cleveland administration as an immigrant inspector, and Edward F. Mc-Sweeny cared for similarly, and a certain malodrous Harry J. Skefington, for his fealty to the Democratic skinners of the shoeworkers rewarded with a fat job by the same Grover Cleveland, who violated his oath of office and sent the Federal troops to smash the Chicago strike in 1894. Lately the successor of all these labor "leaders," John F. Tobin, the Social-Democrat, in the Kansas City convention of the A. F. of L., congratulates the striking shoeworkers of Marlboro upon the election of the capitalist Mayor Plunkett, who was the political tool of the shoe maufacturers, John O'Connell, whose shop's crew was then on strike against the treatment which this same exploiter of Marlboro's shoeworkers Union was applauding the election of Plunkett, which was another link in the chain of their slavery.

Shoeworkers of Haverhill and vicinity, you know only too well the record which has been made at Haverhill, Lynn, Broc-

At that time the workers of England were without the strongest weapon of civilized man—the ballot. The only thing they could use to assist them in the battle with capitalism was the trade union pure and simple.

Capitalism passes through three stages in its evolution: Competition, transition and concentration. At the time of the birth of the trade union in England capitalism was passing through the stage of competition. At this period of capitalism, the crudeness of the tool, the birth of new enterprises and industries, all contributed to assist the growth of the trade union movement. The competition of capitalism at that time and the utter lack of knowledge concerning he power of the working class organized politically, from the fact that the English working class had not the ballot, caused the existence of the abolition of pure and simple trade unionism.

This sketch of the conditions surrounding the early history of trade unionism, as we in America have known it, is attempted that we may be able to step to show to its victims who have suffered, because they were mislead, how utterly futile it is to attempt to beat capitalism at its own game—fighting it with our few pennies only instead of our votes also.

With the birth of the American Republic came new fields for capitalist conquest. While it took England from 1750 until now to run the gamut of capitalism at tise own game—fighting it with our few pennies only instead of our votes also.

With the birth of the American Republic came new fields for capitalist conquest. While it took England from 1750 until now to run the gamut of capitalism at twelopment, the United States has covered the same scale in about half that time. The reasons for this are so obvious that their recital here is unnecessary, other than to remark that here capitalism was unhampered, while in England it. of their slavery.

Shoeworkers of Haverhill and vicinity: you know only too well the record which has been made at Haverhill, Lynn, Brocton and Marlboro. Under the leadership of these traitors, who always have and always will lead you to defeat, you have become poor in body, destitute in purse and ignorant in knowledge, while your betrayers, the fakirs have grown rich in pocket, slick in speech and rotund in form. The only "politics in the union" that you have to fear is the capitalist politics of your misleaders and their followers. Throw overboard the pure and simple union with its poor and simple tacked the state of th

ed because it is feared by the capitalist class, which is backed, and known to be backed, by the only political party of labor—the Socialist Labor Party; an organization which has brought forth comments in the Senate of the United States, as in the case of Senator White, the California silver-bug Senator who caused Cleveland to send the troops to Chicago in 1834, who read the below declaration of priciples of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance during the Senate debate upon the Phillips bill, which propitiated the pure and simple fakirs, by giving them a half-dozen jobs on the Industrial Commission. Senator White argued for the passage of the bill to keep the working-class away from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and in the drag-net of capitalism—the pure and simple union. In doing so he dramatically read the eloquent declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, concluding his speech by saying "this is how the working-class is beginning to organize."

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance came into existence because of the wrong-headedness of old-style unionism and the corruption of its leaders. The New Trade unionist knows well that there is no hope while the workers are organized for their own undoing. The pure and simple union is to-day but a capitalist machine, which keeps the workers in ig-norance, that they may be held up and

daily robbed by their capitalist masters. That robbery can only be stopped when the workers united as a class, politically as well as economically, take possesion of the public powers in the interest of the only class, which is at all necessary in the world to-day—the working-class.

Until then the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will fight as hard as it can to wrest from the exploiters of labor as many concessions as is possible to get, and they will get more than the old-style union, because an organization of labor can only force concessions from capitalists to the extent that it is feared.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is feared because it has none of the cringing, fawning, begging ways which characterize the old-style union. It is feared because it stands for the overthrowing of capitalism, while the old pure and simple union does not. It is feared because it intelligently shows the working-class the pathway to freedom.

Shoeworkers! Join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: leave the hulk of old unionism to the fakirs; learn the leason learned by the workers of Carmaux, in France; in Belgium, and other European countries, on how to win trade union victories; unite to win, not, as heretofore, the illusion of a few evasive cents a day more, not, as heretofore the illusion of a shorter workday but tangible palliatives, and these can only be got by steadily aiming at the total overthrow of wage-slavery.

Fellow Wage-Slaves! Learn the lesson that wages and oolitics are inseparable questions. Engrave this cardinal truth deep on the tablets of your memory, Once that it is learned you will organize with politics in your unions, but that politics will be the politics of your own class, the politics that will send the representatives of class-conscious labor to your city hall, to your State Capitol and to Washington to take possession of the public powers in the interest of your class, to institute the Socialist commonwealth, a commonwealth in which you will receive the full benefit and free exercis

"Something Now."

Drop the "something-now" notion that with about getting "something now," as we have periodically observed the capitalist-class will give up none of its privileges, except through fear or because of your numerical strength and they cannot surely be so stupid as to fear the old-

surely be so stupid as to fear the oldstyle union, which is so cringing as to
beg for what it could, if it would, take.
The "something now" that oure and simpledom has got for you is the defeats of
many battles at Haverhill, Lynn, Brocton
and Marlboro. Away with it!

Shoeworkers of Haverhill! After reading these pages and thinking over the history of the past, you must, it seems, conclude that to organize successfully you
must organize both politically and ecnomically. Before it is too late, before you
are reduced to the point where you cannot organize, because of the hope that
has vanished from your hearts forever,
organize once more, organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Capihas vanished from your hearts forever, organize once more, organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Capitalistic greed will force you to organize, so organize on correct lines in a union that is not a dues-trap, that is not run by or for fakirs, but to assist the workers and cement the bond of solidarity that must bind us together. Such is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, backed by the Socialist Labor Party.

Our doors are open; we bid you welcome. Investigate our programme; learn the mission of your class and with them march shoulder to shoulder to freedom.

PIONEER ALLIANCE, S. T. & L. A. Merrimac Street, Haverhill, Mass.

St. Paul. Minn.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 21.-The S. I. P. of this city met in manicipal convention on the 14th inst. and made the following

Mayor, Henry Carling; Aldermen, Second Ward, Arnold Jensen; Eighth Ward, Andrew W. M. Anderson; Ninth Ward, Jas. F. Flynn. A. Angerson; Ninth Ward, Jas.
Further nominations were left in the
hands of a committee consisting of Anderson Charles Davidson and G. F. Spettle.

Socialist Campaign Launched in Hartford, Ct.

The Political and Economic Principles and Tactics of the National Party Declarations Endorsed—Genuine, No Bogus Municipalization.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 20.—The municipal convention of the Socialist Labor Party of this city has just been held, launching forth a full ticket, together with a platform and manifesto to the working class, as follows:

> For Mayor, Joseph S. Powell. For City Clerk, FREDERICK FELLERMAN. For Collector, MATHEW LECHNER. For Treasurer. HENRY E. PHELON. For Auditor, FREDERICK GRUNINGER For Marshal, JOHN WITTMANN. The Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Hartford, in convention assembled, reaffirms and indorses the principles and tactics of the national Party in politics, as well as in its economic attitude.

We acknowledge the fact that in the present form of society labor properly exercised is the only source of all wealth, but that, in adverse proportion, the wealth thus created by the laboring class is appropriated by the capitalist class, the very few who roll in idleness and luxury, whereas the working class gets barely enough to eke out a miserable existence.

The result of such conditions is an inressant class war, perpetually carried on

The result of such conditions is an incessant class war, perpetually carried on between the different classes with the inevitable result that those economically weak will be driven overboard by those economically strong.

No reform of any kind can materially change this state of affairs, for as long as the main causes remain in operation the effects will land must reappear again. The old polatcal parties, each and all, are bound to uphold the present system, therefore by the very nature of the thing those parties are the direct tools of the capitalist class; the sham fights these parties carry on against each other are only for the purpose of misleading the working class because the very moment the working class rises to power these parties will forget at once all their former lasted and oppose unitedly the working class, these so much coveted "friends" at election time of former days.

In entering the municipal campaign for the first time we are fully aware that the sectial ills from which the working class suffers are too deeply rooted to be pulled out within the limit of any one city; only the nation at large can do it. Nevertheless certain conditions can be improved, and a further degradation be checked, if the working class is conscious of the fact that it must strike the blow itself in order to become master of its own destiny. In view of this our candidates have been solemnly pledged to carry out in letter and spirit the following demands:

The citizens of Hattford to have a di-

The citizens of Hartford to have a direct voice in the making of all laws which shall govern them, upon the petition of ten per cent of the voters. Councils to submit to the voters of our city at large, for their approval or disapproval, any proposed law or amendment, such action to be final and not subject to veto.

Every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the ab-solute and unconditional recovery by the leges, rights and property that have al-ready been alienated to private corpora-tions, and against any further such grants or alienations under any circumstance upon any conditions whatever.

III. We demand that the city sequence street railways, electric light and gas works, and all public utilities requiring a public franchise, same to be operated co-operatively by the citizens or employees under control of the city administration. Said employees to elect their own superior officers, except such as are elected by the companies. No employees to elect their own superior officers, except such as are elected by the companies. rior officers, except such as are elected by the direct vote of the people. No em-ployee shall be discharged for political

A complete system of civil service re-form, believing that all city employees should retain their positions as long as they perform the duties of the same. A system by which employees are subject to removal with every change of adminis-tration cannot fail to produce a danger-ous corruption in city affairs and im-pair the efficiency of city employees.

The abolition of the contract system in all city work. The city to do its own building, grading, paving, sewering, and employing its own citizens whenever possible, and paving the regular union wage rates of the different traces. Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all workers employed. The minimum wage shall be \$2 a day.

All city printing to bear the union label, and all material used by the city to be the product of union labor when such can be procured.

Taxation to full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city limits.

Rigid emorcement of sanitary condi-tions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, facto-ries and workshops within the city limits.

The acquirement by the city of vacant lots and lands within the city limits, and the enection thereon of sanitary and comfortable homes with modern conveniences,

(Continued to page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

d by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhr tional Secretary, at 61 Beekman street. Room 305, New York.

EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance.

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As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE

In 1888 (Presidential)	9 088
In 1888 (Presidential)	10 991
In 1890	10,001
In 1802 (Presidential)	21,137
In 1894	88,138
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	85 231
1033	

Unfair as he finds it to spur on the industria capitalists, by depriving their bread of its butter, yet the capitalist thinks it necessary to reduce the laborer's wages to a minimum in order "to keep him industrious."--- MARX.

FIFTH KICK-OUT.

It will be of more than passing interest to the comrades and friends, and to all those who have at heart the forming and progress of a bona fide political party of the working class in the land, to know that the New York combination of tax paying small traders in Bermuda potatoes, lager beer and Egyptian onions, usurious money lenders, labor fakirs, business "Socislists," and European aliases, collectively known as the "Kangaroo party," has made a fifth attempt to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party-and has just been sgain kicked out of court.

It happened this way:

The appellate division of the Supreme Court, as recently announced in these columns, sat down upon the fourth attempt of these gentlemen, on the ground that, the election having been held, the issues in the controversy were settled. This eminently wise decision was arrived at, no doubt, by the light of that imposing demonstration held last election day in this state when the Party polled a larger vote than ever before: the decision was also. no doubt, aided by the light which fell upon the Kangaroo claimants from thirtyfive of their own affidavits, which, the record revealed, were false, inasmuch as they pretended to verify an affidavit that did

Thrown out that fourth time, the gen tlemen tried to get a rehearing from that same Court. The attempt was made by another affidavit. This affidavit was a beauty. It set out that the court erred in considering the issues in the controversy settled, because (as a proof that these issues were not settled), from top to bottom, the Socialist Labor Party had two distinct sets of organizations national, state and local. The Party's affidavit, that let the wind out of that bag. was simple and next, as simple and next as a good, strong steel needle. It reproduced one of the numerous placards that the kangaroos flooded the city with last campaign, and that their organs reproduced, bearing this heading :

SOCIALISTS, DON'T VOTE!

REPUDIATE THE TANMANY - REPUBLICAN ON THE BALLOT UNDER THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The affidavit showed that such placards and publications had made perfectly clear that the applicants and the Socialist Labor Party were wholly distinct: and that the increased vote polled by the Party under such circumstances disposed of all pretences about there being "from top to bottom two distinct sets of S. L. P. organizations, national, state and local." (The placard above quoted was too grandiose not to rescue from total oblivion. During the campaign, Section New York secured a stack of them. Every delegate to the approaching National Convention will be supplied with two copies, one for himself, and one for his section, to be kept as mementos. In sight of this fifth kick-out, the document has gathered increased memento qualities.) 'The Party's affidavit then proceeded to show that the official acts of the claimants themselves betrayed the fact that they recognized that the late election figures, following smack upon their placards, had settled the issues in the controversy. This point was clinched by producing the resolutions adopted by the claimants at their secent Rochester pow-wow, whereby a Committee of Nine was appointed with power to change their party's name, yank off its "national candidates," alter its platform and walk into another, the Debs party. With the Party's proverbial wickedness and love of "billingsgate." it clinched this last point by picking and holding up the fact that the claimant's attorney, who swore the affidavit and made | Kentucky, was central figure

motion for the rehearing. "Morris Hilquit, Esq.," himself is one of that tell-tale Committee of Nine, and had accepted the office. In short, that they were routed, were on the run,

As already stated, this fifth attempt to thwart the fiat of the Party's referendum, taken within the Party itself, and to thwart that still more imposing referendum held last election day, both of which spewed out the kangaroos and emphatically ordered the Party's colors to remain in the Party's hands, failed, as it could not choose but fail. The kangaroos got kicked out a fifth time.

WE BRING THE JUBILEE.

. This week's report of the General Executve Board of the S. T. and L. A. is particularly intersting; how very interesting may not quite appear from the condensed form in which the report is

The breath of Socialism breathed by the Providence, R. I., Alliancemen is rousing from their stupor the rank and file of the textile proletariat of Providence and vicnity as far westward as Fal River, Mass.; it is electrifying them with the sense of their own dignity and power; and, proportionately, it is throwing the labor fakirs into hot water. James Whithead, of Fall River, the timehonored labor misleader among the textilites, was, it will be remebered, thwarted in his designs to bag the workers of the Lorraine Mills, the Alliance taking the men in charge and driving Mr. Whitehead and his pals out of the place.

It will also be remembered that, in his

desperate straits, he accepted a challenge to debate the issues between Old and New Trade Unionism in his own home of Fall River, but backed out at the last moment. Comrade Kroll, of D. A. 17, was however, not thrown off the scent. He followed Whitehead into Fall River, a big hall was hired, the textile peratives especially and all other workingmen were invited, Mr. Whitehead unexpectedly appeared, but, made such a showing that he might as well have stayed away. The large workingman's audience that thronged the hall heard the Labor or Social Question presented to them for the first time from the only side that it can touch them, in the only manner that it can raise them, to wit, from the class-conscious econmic side. The points scored by the speaker received such approbation as denoted the first full grasping as a self-evident truth long concealed under hard crusts of well cultivated ignorance. It goes without saying that class-conscious doctrine throwing the light on the capitalist exploiter and simultaneously illuminating the labor fakir. dawned for the first time upon his former dupes, and they received with loud gratitude the clarifying information.

But further and, in a manner, even more tangible proofs are gathered of the positively lasting impression of this Alliance work. That proof is furnished by Mr. Whitehead himself, together with his associates in the national organization of the textile workers. The body had by a general vote decided to hold its national convention this year in Providence. Mr. Whitehead and fellow-fakirs now find Providence too hot a place to meet in; they ignore the general vote, and called the convention to meet in Dover, N. H. The move, so far from easing up their straits, increased them. Protests. never before heard, are now showering upon them for such an act of high-handed usurpation; and indignation has started questions that the recent Alliance work is furnishing the answers to

We bring the Jubilee. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance's trumpetblasts have a fibre all their own that enable them to penetrate where no other sound of Labor redemption hitherto could, or ever can. .

HAND IN HAND THEY THREAD

THE MERRY DANCE. The contract for the Rapid Transit in New York city has been signed. The occasion of the signing looked solemn, at least those who officiated and the papers who have their finger in that pie have tried to make it so. Closely looked into, the solemnity vanishes and, instead, one sees the truth, a huge capitalist debauch. It was a gathering of big capitalists at which Republicans and Democrats met and shook hands. Their political "animosities" were all sunk; a strong bond held them together. The community of interests, in being masters of a large undertaking in which Labor had to do the main work and be kept under, requires such unity of action by the political power that the "dividing lines" in politics were wiped off. Gold Republicans and gold Democrats, free traders and protectionists, gold mine owners and silver mine owners, Tammany leaders and Goo-goos elbowed each other in perfect harmony, and Mr. August Belmont, Dem ocratic backer of the Republican riots in

Ten to one, the building of the Rapid Transit will give occasion to many a "disagreement" between Brother Capitalist and Brother Labor. Disagreements frequently become acrmonious. When that happens Brother Capital must show a solid front. No sentimentality will do. Coming events cast their shadows be-

fore them.

Messrs. Chase and Courtney, the Socialist (?) Mayors of Massachusetts, tried a raid last week upon the city. Mr. Chase tried it before. Together, fared no better than singly. New York is the last place to try fake politics in, and it is the toughest spot to attempt a breach into the S. L. P.

The reason that Messrs. Strasser and Wood give for having ordered the Boston cigarmakers back to work is that if the Boston strikers had won, simlar strikes would have broken out in all large cities for the "clean table," and they not-being as well organized as Boston, would have lost. In other words, a "perfect organization" does not set the pace for the weaker ones, but the weaker organizations set the pace for the rest. Which, translated into still plainer vernacular, means that the Strasser concern abandons all its fighting features but concentrates all its efforts to raise dues for its officers to be in condition to trade with the employers.

A new plan for a co-operative colony now starts from Maine. It starts with a neat prospectus and the usual countinghouse arithmetic. It starts with the assumption that 100,000 co-operators can e gathered in; that each can fork down \$100 and that thus \$10.000,000 capital can be secured. So far the prospectus bears the usual earmarks of the mooncalf. But one passage in its shows that the schemer, mooncalf though he may be, is not without an eye to the main chance, and without some little sense, enough to cause him to suspect the possibilty of failure and to make provision against it. The passage is this:

"Nor need the \$10,000,000 all be paid in before beginning work."

Of course not; some salary is needed to lubricate the wheels even of windmills in empty pates.

The single tax politicians are receiving hard knocks from sad experience. They imagined that, gathered under a supposed ly radical platform, they could hold a arge number of members together and in that way do some poiltcal trading, if possible secure some little political pap. Experience has been knocking large holes into that program. And now comes the pesky, South African war and knocks so big ahole into the program that nothing is left of it. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, better known as "Tearful Tom," quite a single tax luminary, has taken offence at some pro-Boer declarations of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the gentleman's view being that England is introducing the single tax into Africa!

It is unnecessary to pry into the secret sources of Mr. Shearman's views. Without prying, it goes without saying that Shearman has material interests that charm him to England's side. The single tax ghost can't turn without stumping its

A new suit has been started against Carnegie by his partner. The cause of action now charged is fraud. This is as usual. So munificent an endower of churches as Andrew could hardly be otherwise than his partners now charge. So has it ever been, so wil it ever be so, long as class rule prevails.

The higher the plum-tree, the riper the The richer the cobbler, the blacker his

The bigger the brigand, the richer his gifts; the louder his praises by the clergy he endowed, the larger his bounty; the larger his bounty, the huger his crime.

The New York Legislature is "very busy with a bill to pay teachers' salaries.

That teachers should be paid no one will deny. They surely are not paid any too well. But the question comes, why ing that they be well paid, and so little attention given to the children of the working people, to seeing that they be in proper condition to profit by well-naid teachers?

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye!

Mr. Kennedy, of the International Ty-pographical Union and of Idaho Bull Pen celebrity, or, which is the same, the New York "American Workman," local organ of that gentleman's union, has the floor. The "American Workman" desires to

give the fullest advertisement to a certain fact, which it embodies in an item of its issue of the 17th of last month, and which, always anxious to accommo date such folks as the "American Workwe hereby give the benefit of "The People's" circulation, adding the hope, backed by the request, that the tem be extensively read. It is this:

"The People" a socialistic paper published by "Prot." DeLeon and a (Beekman street) gang of anarchists, who claim to be Socialists, will, in the near future, so I am told, be issued as a daily. The DeLeon (Beekman street) "People" is a non-union paper, published by men who are enemies of trades unions. This fact should be thoroughly adevrtised.

Leaving wholly aside the Anarchist hunor, latent in the presumption of 'American Workman" to pass an opinion Socialists; leaving for later and spe treatment the interesting question here raised as to what is a "union," together with the kindred and still more interest ing matter of what it is that is biting "American Workman;"-leaving all that aside, and accepting for the present, the "American Workman's" own theory that a "union paper" is only such a paper as is set up by members of the I. T. U., receiving union wages and working union hours, then the "American Work-

man" beautifully puts its foot into its own mouth. It furnishes valuable corroborative evidence of the labor-riding labor-dispising qualities of the labor fakir. It does that for the simple reason that, it so happens, that "The People" has all along been set up exclusively by bers in good standing of the I. T U., of "Big Six." In view of this fact, the declaration by the "American Workman" folks that "The People" is "nonunion,' must be, ought to be, quite an eye-opener to the I. T. U. men who set up "The People," and who, under the pretext that they were "union men" have been recently bled of \$1 assessments to enable five-dollar-a-day "Secret Committee men" and others, to make hay while the "Sun" strike shone!

Or can it be that he writer or inspirer of the declaration is one of those who, having vainly intrigued against some fellow-member in "The People's" compos ing rooms, so as to get the job himself. is of the opinion that, he not having been duly "appreciated," those who were are non-union?

Which ever the theory may be, one is bound to agree with the "American Workman" that its statement on this head deserves thorough advertisement; it throws quite a light upon the mechan ism of the labor fekir's motives.

The Boston, Mass., "Herald" aims a witty satire at "Socialist" Carey in this wise:

Socialist Carey observes that God did not put Rockefeller in charge of the oil of the earth, but that the devil did it, and he is against the devil on that account. To this extent Mr. Rockefeller may be said to be engaged in successful missionary work.

The spineless Socialism of Mr. James F. Carey, of Haverhill, having been thus pricked, next in order is to have the gen tleman's spineless pretenses of health, on which he has been traveling, likewise pricked. Mr. Carey has traveled as far as he got on alleged consumption and other deadly diseases by the report of which he gathers sympathy for himself.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is a rapid maturer. About two weeks ago it appeared rigged out with borrowed Socialist feathers. It came out with an article urging a political convention of trade unions for the purpose of independent class-conscious political action at the approaching election. Similar calls have often issued from similar crooked sources, notably here in New York. It takes more than a few weeks, however, for them to "mature," i. e., to drop the mask and tell the tale of who bought them by raising their purchaser's political flag. It took the "Courier" only a couple of weeks to mature: it is out for Bryan, and in com ing out it takes the public into its confidence with a frankness worthy of a better cause.

It admits that "It has not been an easy matter for us to arrive at his conclusion" (the trading process had hitches), but "after revolving the pros and cons" (political prices are not always paid in the same article; a careful "revolving" of the relative dollars-and-cents value of different offers is needed) at finally had information enough "to assume mature conclusion." It closes giving us the reason for its flop that it "the masses are yet unthinking and ignorant' (consequently gullible).

The "Courier" is the official organ of the Western Labor Union, the organization of the ill-starred Idaho miners. whom Bryan's man, Governor Steuenberg pronounced bandits and treated as mad dogs.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

Lectures.

[Notices for this column must be in not later than Monday morning.]

BRIDGEFORT, CONN.
March 4, Debate between representative
Republicans and Democrats on one side,
and Socialists on the other. Subject:
"Resolved that it is to the best interests of
the working class to support the Socialist
Labor Party." 657 Main street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 4.—Thomas T. Hickey, "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party." 315
Washington street.

CLEVELAND, O. March 7.—"Socialism and Utopia,"
Payne avenue, corner McHenry stret.

DENVER, COL.

March 4.—W. Holmes, "The International," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa

DETROIT, MICH.
March 4.—Herman Richter, "Surplus Value." 313 Gratiot avenue.
March 11.—R. B. Meyer, "The Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movements. 313 Gratiot avenue.

New York,
March 2.—A. S. Brown, "Struggle for Freedom." Headquarters 28th Assembly District, 242 East 80th street.
March 4.—C. Teche, "Beligion f Socialism," Club Rooms, 189 East 109th street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
March 4.—Charles Kroll, "The Last
Days," Textile Hall, Oineyville square.
March 11.—T. P. Muldowney, "Classes.,
Textile Hall, Oineyville square.

San Francisco, Cal.
March 4.—T. M. Anthony, "Progress."
909½ Market street (Pythian Castle).
March 11.—J. Robertson, "Socialism."
909½ Market street (Pythian Castle).

Nemesis.

(Written for The People, by Wm. Doran, Jersey City, N. J.)

Ignore, deceive, misrepresent, Lie, slander and betray; For all of this, my cunning ones, There comes a reck ning day.

Conceal the springs of reason—strive To hide what all should know. The dammed-up current of the truth Will rise and overflow.

No flatt'ring fooleries, no guile, Can quiet classes' clash; No power, no deviltry, no prayer, Can stay the coming crash.

When the hour has struck its summon And earth trambles 'neath the tread of revent and the tread of the

New Trade Unionism.

By Ella Reeves Cohen, East Orange,

The entire rank and file of the membership of the old pure and simple trade unions has become permeated with the spirit of discontent that often develops into open rebellion against the organization that no longer represents the interests of the working class. No longer do the officers, agents and members of the old trade unions work together for a com mon end. The officers strive to keep the men in darkest ignorance as to the workings-of the machine that is still running on the worn out plan of trying to squeeze out favors from the capitalist class; and the workingman must hand out his pennies and even dollars to the officers and agents, only to perpetuate a system that robs him daily.

These facts brought out by class conscious men who have investigated the entire situation, have been embodied in pamphlets like "Tragic Pages," "What Means this Strike" and "The Story of the Bull Pen," men read them, their eyes are opened, and at first, in their terrible revulsion of feeling against these robbers that have been posing as the good Samaritans of the working class, they denounce ALL forms of trades unions, and in the full realization that they have been duped as well as robbed, they take a stand against ALL economic ofganization. Even men who have become class conscious Socialists sometimes fail to understand the importance of the new economic organization - the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Under the present system there is still a pressing need for economic as well as political organization, but the two must work together: there must be an educational power, with political force back

As long as a man must fight for a living wage, as long as he must struggle to keep his labor power on the market, just so long will it be necessary to organize trade unions.

The new trade unionism, founded Socialistic principles, stands for the total annihilation of all that exists to blind and delude the working class: it demands a spirit of solidarity among the workers that makes no compromise with the capitalist class at the ballot box. Too long have American workingmen been willing to follow the example of the British trade unionists, who have been used as the tail to the kite of the middle class politicians, who, under the rule of "No politics in trade unions," have crushed out all tendency to the expression of a revolutionary spirit, and have succeeded in inducing the members of these unions to continue to vote against their own class. A brighter example, however, has been furnished to all workingmen by the new trade unionism of Germany, of France, of Sweden, and of Belgium. Founded on the principles of Socialism, backed by strong political action, they have demonstrated what can be done by an aggressive economic organization.

More concessions have been made, and more power gained to relieve present conditions than could possibly have been obtained by non-political unions.

As one of the French delegates said, with true force, at the International Congress of Socialists in London in 1896: "In working to bring about the great change from capitalism to Socialism, we must not depreciate trades union action. It is most important to reduce the hours of lamost important to reduce the hours of labor and to increase the rate of wages. As trade unionism develops you also develop organization among the workers; you develop a power not only of organization and administration, but a power to rule the world. I would, however, urge that trade unionism of itself, and by itself, is powerless. Capitalism is strictly political: capitalists are the political class, and possess political power. The capitalist is master of the government and employs government troops to crush the strikes. government troops to crush the strikes. Political action is used against trade unionism and trade unionism must use political action to take from the privileged

the power they possess." At the same Congress, a deleg-Germany said: "We believe tra organization to be as important as any, but it must have behind it a great politi-cal party opposed to all bourgeois parties alike."

And in these foreign countries we find does take place, there are no luxurious "leaders" feeding on the blood and bone of the workers, but the spirit of class solidarity asserts itself, and the pennies flow in, not to the "treasury," but to the homes of the strikers.

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members"

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members."

The same is true of the new trade unionism of this country—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Organized with the object of ending the class struggle as soon as possible, they realize that before that end is attained, the exploitation of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organization, backed by political action, must educate its members, must prepare them for tion of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organization, backed by political action, must educate its members, must prepare them for the revolution, by developing the spirit of solidarity in all working men and women. The three chief objects, therefore, of this class-conscious trade unionism might be summed up as follows:

First, the education of the workers in the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

Second, to abolish ideas that may exist in different trades and subdivisions of trades as to an aristocracy of labor, and to instil the true spirit of class fellowship.

Third, to express their spirit and their convictions at the hallot box, by voting cally for their own class, refusing always to act as political scabs, and condemning all who do, to the scorn they deserve.

With these objects in view, the Alliance workers of this country are massing their forces solidly against their common enemy. From the textile workers of New England to the coal miners of the West there is an exchange of sympathy, as they are bound together in one common interest, the class interest.

Needing no mediators, they have put all labor fakirs in their region to flight, and have shown that the working men who have become enlightened and class conscious are perfectly equipped to do their own fighting, for the capitalist employer fears nothing more than a Socialist organization among his workers. And all along the line sounds this message, formulated in "What Means this Strike?":

"Politics is not separable from wages. For the same reason that the organization of labor dictates wage, hours, etc., in the interest of the working class, for that same reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that it executes the scab in the shop, it must execute the scab at the hustings."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM .- You seem to be happy see a flush of joy suffusing y cheeks, otherwise cadaverous, and spark of light brightening up rea otherwise lacklustre orbs.

BROTHER JONATHAN.-Yes, I do feet somewhat elated; I have just sent in my application for membership in the Socialist Labor Party-U. S. (visibly surprised) .- What!

You? Since when have you become a Socialist? B. J.-I have always been a Socialist.

am as good a Socialist as you. U. S .- How familiar a ring those

words have! B. J. (visibly satisfied with himself)es; as good a Socialist as you; but-

U. S .- I thought there was a "butf" B. J.-But I don't agree-U. S .- With Socialist principles, ch?

B. J .- I don't agree with that class struggle affair, for instance. U. S .- I know you don't.

B. J.-And I think it is harmful to the progress of Socialism. S .- In other words, you consider ft

harmful to recognize facts and deal with them? B. J.-What facts?

U. S .- 'the fact, for instance, that there is going on a class struggle in so-ciety; that each class proceeds from its interests; that "justice" is different to each according to the class and material interests that each has; and that clearness cannot be introduced into the conflict without clearness is had upon this

B. J .- liut I deny all that; there is no class struggle-

U. S .- Let it go at that, for the mement. Suppose there is none. How can you join a movement that is based on principles that you reject?

B. J .- !s your movement too narrow for a new idea?

U. S .- Leave that matter of a "New Idea" also aside for a moment. The fact is that you would be joining the movement and not the movement you. It is not asking too much of one who joins a movement that he subscribe to its princi-B. J.—But its principles are absurd.

U. S .- In proof of which "absurdity" it is the only growing movement, while all your movements are like flashes in the pan, and go up the fluke. I shall

certainly oppose your admission.

B. J.—You are just like all of them, too narrow to take in a new idea!

U. S.—And what is your "new idea!

B. J.—That the class struggle should

U. S.—And what is your "new idea?"
B. J.—That the class struggle should be dropped.
U. S.—You call that a new "idea?"
B. J.—I do!
U. S.—Let me tell you a story: A Jee was once traveling on a lonely road in the west when suddenly a builet which one-quarter of an inch by his ear. But turned and saw a cow boy running after him and making ready to fire a second shot. In approved western style, to Jew threw up both his hands, and the cow boy got within speaking distributions of the west when the cow boy got within speaking distributions of the west within shallogue took place betwen the west "Hold cu! Don't shoot! What he is done in you?"
"Aren't you a Jew?"
"Yee, what of it?"
"Well, you killed my Lord and Savies"
"I? Why, no, man! I had no hand in the cow of the west within the place of the west within the place of the west within the place of the west within the mirror?

Do you see your beautiful outlines in that mirror?

B. J.'s flush leaves his face and his sed deverousness of old returns.

U. S.—You and all such as you was

deverousness of old returns.

U. S.—You and all such as you was come to us with your "New Ideas" are as better than that ignorant cowboy. Is rant as he is, the affair of Calvary was news to him—a new thing. So with repeople. If instead of doing like Indias fakirs and contemplating your own as els, and seeking to evolve facts out of your input consciousness, you informed. els, and seeking to evolve facts out of your own inner consciousness, you informed yourself upon Socialist literature and upon the history of the movement, you would find that your "New Idee" is a stale as yesterday's tax-paying spill you you would find that it has come up fore, that it has been tried by settle brains like yourself and notoriety stale brains like yourself and notoriety stale like you, and that it bursted wide one (Jamming B. J.'s hat down his been). Go to, with your "New Ideas!"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW B TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LAB NEWS COMPANY & SEE SEE

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE." B

A New edition of "Development Boctalism from Utopia to Scient will be ready for shipment ab March 15. Chapter headings sub-headings to aid the student

5 cents. Usual discount to Sec



" VALUE, PRICE AND PROPIT."

Owing to the large demand for a popular-priced edition of this valuable book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in the "People Library." There wil be a short introduction by Lucien Sanial. Beady for shipment about March 25. 10 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

147 East 23d Street.

MACHINERY.

What It Is, What It Develops From and What It Implies.

John Stuart Mill says in his "Principles of Political Economy:" "It is questionable it all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery. Like every other increase in the productiveness of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and, by shortening that portion of the working day in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the other portion that he gives, without an squivalent, to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value. In manufacture, the revolution in the mode of production begins with the labor power; in modern industry, it begins with the instruments of laborar converted from tools into machine, in the difference heatened in sections.

suiry then, is, How the instruments of la-ior arcconverted from tools into machines, or what is the difference between a ma-chine and the implements of handicraft? We are only concerned here with the striking and general characteristics; for epochs in the history of society are no more separated from each other by hard and fast lines of demarcation than are selogical epochs. Mathematicians and mechanicians—and this they are followed by a few Eng-

matematicians and mechanicians—and is this they are followed by a few English economists—call a tool a simple machine, and a machine a complex tool. They see no essential difference between them, and even give the name of machine to the simple mechanical powers, the leven the inclined plane, the screw, the wedge, etc. As a matter of fact, every machine is a combination of those simple powers, no matter how they may be disquised. From the economic standpoint this explanation is worth nothing, because the historical element is wanting. Another explanation of the difference between tool and machine is that, in the case of a tool, man is the motive power, while the motive power of a machine is something different from man—is, for instance, an animal, water, wind and so on. According to this, a plow drawn by oxen, which is a contrivance common to the most different epochs, would be a marchine, while Claussen's circular loom, which, worked by a single laborer, weaves 96,000 picks per minute, would be a mere tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when worked by hand, would, if worked by steam, be a machine. And since the application of animal power is one of man's earliest inventions, production by machinery would have preceded production by the same the industrial revolution of the eight each century, not a word did he say about an ass driving it instead of a man, and yet this part fell to the ass. He described it as

All fully developed machinery consists of three essentially different parts, the motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and finally the tool or working machine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either machine its own motive nower like the chine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either generates its own motive power, like the steam engine the caloric engine, the electro-magnetic machine, etc., or it receives its impulse from some already existing natural force, like the water wheel from a head of water, the wind mill from wind, etc. The transmitting mechanism, composed of fly wheels, shafting, toothed wheels, pulleys, straps, ropes, bands, pinons, and gearing of the most varied kinds, regulates the motion, changes its form where necessary—as, for instance, from the circular—and divides and distributes it among the working machines. These two first parts of the whole mechanism are there solely for putting the working reachines in motion, by means of which motion the subject of labor is seized upon and reachines in motion, by means of which motion the subject of labor is seized upon and reachine is that part of the machinery with which the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century started. And to this day it constantly serves as a starting joint, whenever a handicraft or a menufacture is turned into an industry carried on by machinery.

On a closer examination of the work-

starting joint, whenever a handicraft or a menufacture is turned into an industry carried on by machinery.

On a closer examination of the working machine proper, we find in it, as a general rule, though often, no doubt, under very altered forms, the apparatus and tools used by the handicraftsman or manufacturing workman; with this difference, that insteal of fong human implements, they are the implements of a mechanism or mechanical implements. Either the entire machine is only a more or less altered rechanical edition of the old handicraft tool—as, for instance the power loom—or the working parts fitted in the frame of the machine are old acquaintances, as spindles are in a mule, needles in a stocking loom, saws in a sawing machine, and knives in a chopping machine. The distinction between these tools and the body proper of the machine exists from their very birth, for they continue for the most part to be used by handicraft, or by manufacture, the are after ward fitted into the body of the machine. that were formerly done by the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive power is derived from man, or from some other machine, makes no difference in this respect. From the moment that the tool proper is taken from man, and fitted into a mechanism, a machine takes the place of a mere implement. The difference strikes one at once, even in those cases where man himself continues to be the prime mover. The number of implements that he himself can use simultaneously is limited by the number of his own natural instruments of production, by the number of his bodily organs. In Germany they tried at first to make one spinner work two spinning wheels: that is, to work two spinning wheels: that is, to work sirudtaneously with both hands and both feet. This was too difficult. Later a treadle spinning wheel with two spindles was invented: but adepts in minaing, who could spin two threads at sec, were almost as scarce as two-headed has. The Jenny, on the other hand, even at its very birth, spun with 12-18 spindles, and the stocking loom knits with many thousand needles at once. The sumber of tools that a machine can bring his play simultaneously is, from the very first, emancipated from the organic limits that hedge in the tools of a handicrafts.

Where the Bevolution Sets In.

where the Revolution Sets In.

In many manual implements the distinction between man as mere motive leaver and man as the workman or operator, properly so-called, is brought into strking contrast. For instance, the foot sarely the prime mover of the spinning vial, while the hand working with the spinds, and drawing and twisting, perman the real operation of spinning. It is the last part of the handicraftsman's implement that is first seized upon by the mustrial revolution, leaving to the workman in addition to his new labor of watching the machine with his eyes and correcting its mistakes with his hands, the merely manual part of being the moving why the Socialist Union is Growing.

Why the Socialist Union is Growing.

Why the Socialist Union is Growing.

If with the Crimson Banner.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

S1.50 PER THOUSAND.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 234 Street. New York.

Why the Socialist Union is Growing.

If with the Crimson Banner.

S1.50 PER THOUSAND.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 234 Street. New York.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours Read it, and remove the period of manufacture, and also, settent, during that period, these extent, during that period, these when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

without creating any revolution in the mode of production. It becomes evident, in the period of modern industry, that these inplements, even under their form of manual tools, are already machines. For instance, the pumps with which the Dutch, in 1836—37, emptied the Lake of Harlem, were constructed on the principle of ordinary pumps, the only difference being that their pistons were driven by yecopean steam engines instead of by men. The common and very imperfect bellows of the blacksmith is, in England, occasionally converted into a blowing engine by connecting its arm with a steam engine. The steam engine itself, such as it was at its invention, during the manufacturing period at the close of the seventeenth century, and such as it continued to be down to 1780, did not give rise to any industrial revolution. It was, on the contrary, the invention of machines that made a revolution in the form of steam engines necessary. As soon as man, instead of working with an implement on the subject of his labor, becomes merely the motive power of an implement-machine, it is a mere accident that motive power takes the disguise of human muscle; and it may equally well take the form of wind, water or steam. Of course, this does not prevent such a change of form from producing great technical alterations in the mechanism that was originally constructed to be driven by man alone. Nowfrom producing great technical alterations in the mechanism that was originally constructed to be driven by man alone. Now-adays, all machines that have their way to make, such as sewing machines, bread making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven both by human and by purely mechanical motive power.

The machine, which is the starting point of the industrial revolution, superpoint of the industrial revolution, super-

point of the industrial revolution, super-sedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools, and set in motion by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be. Here we have the machine, but only as an element-theor or production.—Marx' Capital.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING **ELECTIONS.**



Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. cialist Labor Party.
The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What is Socialism". has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la the S.

2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the

P. Money Question.

L. P.

3. The Money Question.

4. Invegtions.

5. School Education.

6. Child Labor.

7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.

8. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get. Why?

Why?

Because the Means of Production are owned
by the Capitalist Class.

The Democratic-Republican Party.

The Socialist Labor Party.

First Steps to Socialism \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference be-tween the municipalisation desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS. Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers.

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.

2. Owners of City Real Estate.
Why They Want to Municipalize.
Bankruptoy Records of 1896.
Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.

Taxes.

2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.

3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.

4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.

Bockalist Municipalization.

1. Election of Foremen by Employees.

2. Minimum Salary.

3. Relief Fund.

Election of Foremen by Employees.
Minimum Salary.
Rellef Fund.
Homes for the People.
Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it
shows what a weapon the power of
taxation can be when the power to tax
is in the hands of the Socialist profetariat and the property to be taxed is
in the hands of the Capitalists. We
won't do a thing to them!
Public Schools.

won't do a thing to them!

6. Public Schools,

7. Labor Exchanges,

8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts
Between Labor and Capital—Another
good hargeraph to shake under the nose

good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.

D. The Unemployed.

In The Imperative Mandate.

Politics and the Class Struggle.

A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

PARTY TOWARD IRADES UNIONS.

Those Slamese twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party being "opposed to trade unions." Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Compers counter. But fortunately for the Working Class, there is another kind of trade uniona a trade union that has in its minds eye that the socialist Republic as we show one unional trade union that has in its minds eye to socialist Republic as we show one that the social state of the difference between the fakiries of trade unions in connection with the development of Canitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle.
Origin of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
Socialists Have Ever Been the First to Organize Trade Unions.
The Merchandise Labor Power.
What Determines the Price of Labor Power.
Historic Davelepment of Capitalism:
1. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this period.
2. Period of Transition. Condition of Working Class During this Period.
3. Period of Chenetitation. Condition of Working Class During this Period.
Purpose of "Government."
Foundation of Capitalism.
Strikes and Boycotts-Once Powerful; now Impotent.
Socialist Trades Unions of Durope—No Labor

Impotent.
Socialist Trades Unions of Burops No Labor

Pakir.

"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America-Fakirs as Pientiful as Dew-trop of Spring Morning.

Why the "Pure and Simple" Union Is Dying. Why the Socialist Union Is Growing. Up With the Crimson Banner.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged from both Daily People Conference. \$862.45 Received from E. Siff, Secretary D. P. Conference...... 125.00

DAILY PEOPLE MINOR FUND. Previously acknowledged ... \$2,464.95
P. Herriger, Allentown, Pa... .50
Wm. Wasmuth, Brooklyn... 1.00
El Rito Cig. Fac. New York . 2.50
Nels J. Lynes, Lalone, Minn.. 1.00
Unexpected wages for day's work Work. H. Spencer, Vancouver, B. C. 1.26 otal \$2,470.81 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.-Treas.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The massmeeting, held on the above date, at Excelsior Literary Society's clubrooms, was highly successful. At 3 o'clock, the time announced for the opening of the meeting, the capacious hall was crowded with an audience who impatiently waited for the speakers. On account of important calls out of town or other party work, the speakers who were announced could not appear, but there was no lack of speakers, as they were called upon, oue after another, by Comrade A. C. Akins, who acted as chairman. Comrades Schuberg, from Philadelphia; Louis Cohen, from New Jersey, and A. Klein, H. Simpson, Moren, L. Abelson and Julius Hammer, from New ork, made short addresses, in which they pointed out the tremendous power for good that the "Daily People" will have in piercing and breaking up the shields of labor fakir, pulpit and press, with which the capitalist class seeks to protect itself with, and that the comrades of New York and wicinity can and will not only call into existence the "Daily People," but maintain and give sustenance to it, through its trying times, which it must necessarily experience in the beginning; that the "Daily People," once established, would never be allowed to die!

These remarks were received with entusiastic applause, with which each scoring point was punctuated, by the increasing audience, which fairly packed every available standing place in the hall.

Comrades and sympathizers who have made pledges were urgently called upon not to wait or delay any longer with the paying-up of their pledges, as other comrades in New York are waiting to see what the New York comrades will do. No more doubt! No more lestitation! The "Daily People" will be issued on the 1st of July, 1900, and a permanent plant will be established.

A collection was made. About \$100 of "Daily People" stamps were sold, bringing \$22.85, the announcement of which was greeted with applause. Comrade Schulberg closed the meeting, which promised well for the futer of the "Daily People".

JU

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Delegates of "Daily People" Connerence will not fail to attend the important meeting to-day, Sunday, March 4, at No. 98 Avenue C, at 2 p. m., bringing with them list of names of partiy-paid pledges, meantime calling personally upon every pledger of their respective organizations to make payments without any further delay.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH.

A number of enthusiastic and active women assembled on Tuesday night, Feb. 19, at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., in response to a call of the Daily People Conference to the women comrades and sympathizers to aid the conference in its endavor to make the concert and ball, which is to be held March 25, at the Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the Daily Prople Fund, a success.

Comrade Abelson explained to those present the necessity and importance of establishing a Dally People, and indicated the good work the women could do to further this object. It was decided to organize as the Women's Auxiliary Branch of the Daily People Conference. A regular business meeting was then held. Mrs. S. Moren acting as chairman. Miss T. Zippel was elected scretary. One hundred tickts for the concert and ball were received. It was decided to hold a fair and to collect as many presents for the same as possible.

The Women's Auxiliary now appeal to all comrades and sympathizers to contribute as many presents as possible:

all comrades and sympathizers to contribute as many presents as possible moreys for the purchase of presents will also be welcome. All presents moneys for the purchase of presnts will also be welcome Al presents, no matte-how trifling, will be thankfully received for the branch by Mrs. Bartls, No. 1706 First avenue, and L. Abelson, No. 98 Ave-nue C

The branch will meet every week. We ask all those in sympathy with us. as well as all comrades, to join us and aid in the task we have set before us i. e., to collect as much money for the Dally People Fund as possible, so as not to disappoint either foes or friends, and make certain of giving both the Dally People.

The next meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Branch will take place Thesday, March 6, at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, No. 242 Eightieth street.

WOMEN'S AU ILIARY.

NEWARK DAILY PEOPLE COLLECTIONS.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Members of Section Essex County, N. J., are ur-gently requested to make every effort to swell the "Daily People" Fund. The "Daily People" Fund Committee meets "Daily People" Fund Committee meets every Saturday evening at headquarters, No. 78 Springfield avenue. Money pledged can be paid to either of the un-dersigned committee or to the club stew-ard, and receipts given for same at time of payment. The following pledges have en received up to date: William Walz \$5,00

D. D. Dugan	5.0
F. W. Wilson	10.0
William Wolters	1.0
D. Mewey	20.0
G. Miller	1.0
L. Ericson	5.0
Hy. Rubovity	5.0
Hy. Carless	10.0
M. Hoffman	5.0
Hy. Smith	5.0
A. P. Wittel	5.0
A. B. Ott	5.0
William Pilcher	5.0
E. Johnson	8.0
H. Larson	1.0
James Kennedy	11.0
U W Rachel	
H. W. Rachel	
ball	2.0
Fred Belzner	15.0
	White Charles
Total	\$134.0

Members of Scandanavian Branch and the Swedish Machinist Alliance have al-ready pledged over \$100. One of our members has given us twenty boxes of cigars, which, with other prizes, it is proposed to arrange a drawing for benefit of "Daily People" Fund, to take place on Decoration Day. Members are requested to apply to the undersigned for further

(Centinued to page 4.)

IN ST. LOUIS.

Many Important Points Touched On and Made Clear.

To the District Council A. A. W. W.

to the Building Trades Council for a working card whether they work on buildings or not Twenty cents of the twenty-two that is paid to the Wood Workers District Council finds its way into the pockets of the two "organizers," Messrs. Gebelein and Schultz, who receive a salary of \$18 a week, for which they are supposed to organize local unions of the craft, and try to increase the membership of the unions that are already organized.

How they have organized that part of the Woodworkers known as the Furniture and Hardwood Finishers' Local Union. No. 76? When Gebelein arrived here from Baltimore, about three years ago, local union No. 76 had an average of eighty members. Although the finishers paid their pro rata share towards Mr. Gebelein's salary, the union has not yet increased by a single member. And now to cap the climax, the painters refuse to work with the finishers who are doing hardwood finishing in buildings, the painters claiming that hardwood finishing is their work—and all this despite the fact that the finishers have a Building Trades Council working card.

The matter is now in the hands of the Bullding Trades Council working card.

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The matter to now in the hands of the Bullding Trades Council working and the source of the properties of the prope

strength that it blows so much about.

Some of my readers may ask, "Who is that Mr. Gebelein referred to above?"

Why he is the same gentleman who said that the Social Democracy was a fake and then joined it. He is the same gentleman who says he is a Socialist, and then promptly votes against every Socialist resolution that is introduced in the union. He is the same gentleman whom Thomas I. Kidd, through the columns of his journal, calls the "diplomatic business agent of the Woodworkers in St. Louis." Yee, he is indeed a "diplomat." His diplomacy consists in preventing things from coming to a show down. He believes in compromising, and if you can not get a whole loaf, then take a half loaf, even if the half of a loaf be a stone, that he got for the members of No. 76, he finishers are now suffering from a severe case of dyspepsia that all the med icine prescribed by pure and simpledom will never be able to cure.

Labor organizations affiliated with the Puilding Trades Council of this city are preparing to file a mandamus proceedings against the city to compel the employment of union mer on all municipal work, under an orlirance passed last summer.

City Councillor Schnurmakers, in speaking for the members of the City Council, said: "The contracts will be let to the lowest bidder regardless of unions" As a result an attorny has been engaged to fight the case in court, and try to have law enforced. For his services he is to receive the eng sum of \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be I'led once more to pay that \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be I'led once more to pay that \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be I'led once more to pay that \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be I'led once more to pay that \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be I'led once more to pay that \$1,500, which means, of course, that the members are to be I'led once more to pay that \$1,500, which means, of course, that the

not get a whole loaf, then take a half loaf, even it the half loaf (the stone). As a resuit of the half loaf (the stone), that he got for the members of No. 76, the finishers are now suffering from a severe case of dyspepsia that all the medicine prescribed by pure and simpledom will never be able to cure.

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Those same men who are now sitting in the City Council and giving organized labor at election time, through the columns of the Labor Compendism, of which the labor fakir, Mr. Steinbiss, is St. Louis representative of the A. A. U. (American Agents Association), a fake organization, whose paper existence was shown up by Comrade Keinard in the columns of The Propiz a short time ago. More about Mr. Steinbiss and A. A. A. of seven members in some future issue of "The People."

The addened atthough at any of the exceeding a lundred, was a attentive lot. The respeparance of the hard the member attention to the lever that he was sowing fhe seed of revolutionary and militant Socialism. The respeparance of the levers that would never be readleated.

Although it can be correctly stated that the brilliancy. The time arriving for questions pointed directly to where each unions. "In a subscience we there in every new to the lever that he was sowing fhe seed of that sort, the respectation of the country and country to the lever that he was sowing fhe seed of the lever that he was sould in the l

ent precincts to "pash the label," and in-cidentally to push dues into the pockets of the fakir, which are to be used to ad-vance the moral (?), material (?), and intellectual (?) welfere of their fake

intellectual (?) welfare of their fake leaders.

The above is a brief description of the state of affeirs as they exist amongst pure and simpledom in the Mound city.

An amusing incident occurred here about three weeks ago at a meeting of the so-called Social Democratic party, which was called to elect delegates to their national convention. After the chairman had called the meeting to order, a motion was carried to proceed with the election of delegates. Then the fam we can One of the mentiers asked the following quastion:

lowing question:
"Mr. Chairman, what is the basis of representation?" The question was a stunner. The chairman was in a pre-dicate ent, and, after recovering his power dicanent, and, after recovering his power of speech, he managed to stammer out:
"I—I—do—do—not—honow."
Then the wrangle, which lasted fully an hour, began, during which time suggestions and motions were offered until the atmosphere was thick with them. Some of the readers may say, Why did they not refer to their constitution? Why? They have not got any constitution. Hence the wrangle. Any one not acquainted with the situation would have taken it for a gathering of the "Sued Saint Louis Gesang Verein"—such is what is called the "American wing of the Socialist movement."

movement."
On Saturday evening, March 17, Sec-On Saturday evening, March 17, Section St. Louis will give a lecture on the Paris Commune, which will conclude with a hop, at the Bundeschor Hall, corner of 14th and Howard streets. Tickets, twenty-five cents a person. A handsome cup and saucer will be presented to each lady attending. All friends of the cause are kindly requested to attend.

SEARCHLIGHT.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through The Profile, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiets. No Socialist, even though he be no student and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.

Don't write on tissue paper. Don't write with pencil.

Don't write with a broom stick if a oothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don't crowd your lines.

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.

Don't abbreviate. Don't forget to give your P. O. address

nd date of letter. Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.

Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito. Don't write proper names so as to in-

sure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

The Swindle Label in New Landen Ct.

The Swindle Label in New London, Ct.

TO THE PEOPLE—There can be no mistake: that cigarmakers' blue label of ours is a swindle; it protects the employer, not us, and it is a "good thing" for the gentlemen engaged in the "Label Committee, Label Booming" bushees. I thought for a time that our experience here in New London was exceptional. Now, I see that it is the same all over. Let me tell you an instance of how the label works here:

In a certain shop we were stingled to such an extent on the Sumatra wrappers that we cut our fingers in the effort to make the leaf reach. Finding it impossible even so, we thought the best way out was to buy some Sumatra wrappers ourselves. We did so and bowed meekly under this added exploitation, keeping it secret, however. But the boss found it out. And what did he do? One day he walked into the room and said: "I don't object if any one chooses to buy his own Sumatra: but I must insist that he buy leaf of the identical color that I do:" and he walked out. So now we are buying Sumatra wrappers to help the boss out, and he has the label, and the International officers won't budge for us.

Whom does that label protect?

Push the Alliance. Let her enter this town and lake charge of the cigarmakers, and emancipate us from those dirty loafers of Label Committeemen.

There is here an Alliance of longshoremen. Can't the G. E. B. push the good work our (the cigarmakers) way?

CUT-FINGER-TIPS.

New London, Ct., Feb. 10.

Vancouver Items.

Vancouver items.

TO THE PEOPLE—During the short stay of Comrade Thomas Lawry, of Pittsburg, Pa., advantage was taken to have him speak in New Westminster, B. C. With the ail of a few sympathisers, a hall was secured, dedgers were posted in and around the city, announcing a series of lectures to be given by the comrade, under the auspices of Section Vancouver.

A better place for propaganda purposes than the above mentioned could not be desired. The audience consisted mostly of local fishermen, who had already organized themselves on the lines of pure and simple dome on the proposition the speaker was successful in convincing the victimized of the utter impossibility of ever gaining even temporary benefit from that one-time effectual method, but now absolute bogy, of 'no politics in the union,' thus placing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the conomic wing of the Socialist Labor May of the Socialist Labor May of the proletarist, the propertyless wageworking-class, from wage-slavery.

The following subjects were billed for the occasion: "Principles of the Socialist Labor Movement," "Trades Unionism, True and False," "Reform or Revolution, Which?" "Government by the Socialist," "Socialism the Salvation of the Working-Class,"

The audience, although at any of the lectures not exceeding a hundred, was a very attentive lot. The reapeparance of many of the same faces gave ample proof

was enabled to proceed with his work, lasting five nights in all. During that time
about seventy numbers of "The People"
were sold, and a few subscriptions taken
for same.

Notwithstanding the fact that we were
not able to organize a section in New Westmister, the reward will be sooner or later,
for sure, for, the working-class, may it ever
be right but, right or wrong, the workingclass.

C. H. KING.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 15.

"Bad S. L. P. Tactics."

"Bad S. L. P. Tactics."

TO THE PEOPLE—This evening's "Press-Post" has it that "the non-partisans of Columbus, Ohio, will put a full ticket in the field this spring." They will also put up a Councilman in every ward, where there are such candiates running on the old party tickets, who will not stand by the manicipal code."

By the way, the promters of this scheme were once members of Section Columbus, but being schemers they very soon found out that they would have to become non-members of Section Columbus, S. L. P. "Bad tactics" ad 'hoosism" have been heard from ever since.

I ask all Socialists of Columbus to put their shou'ders to the wheel from now on to the day of election. There is no reason why we can't greatly raise our vote of 126 of last spring. This can be done by the proper distribution of literature.

Columbus, O.

Columbus, O.

Running the Gauntlet of the S. L. P. Buzz-Saw.

TO THE PEOPLE—Zeal of the Land Busy? Yea, I, even I, also, exceedingly, very exceedingly exceedingly, will partike of the pig. It savors of nality and worldliness—yet—is it pig."—(Johnson's "Bartholomew Fair," slightly altered.)

tered.)

(Johnson's "Bartholomew Fair," slightly altered.)

Boston—where else could it happen? At "Elim" they are driving the devil out of his human tenement with as little computation as they would show a man who could not pay his rent. They do it with much solse and bluster, and the devil receives his order from the ones who eject, and the neighbors are disturbed by the tumult (that is the way "business" is done there.) Now close your eyes and listen. You can hear the full swing of the revival exhortation, the fervor, the extany and the spiritual condicts waged with much banging of the pulpit. You wait for the "Amen, hrudder." "Pray pray, Sister Litily Whire." "Praise de Lawd!" "You is a poo sinner." "Halleluiah! De Lamb am here!" etc., and when they do not come you open your eyes, ad you see Job Harriman delivering a Secialist address. You must see, because if you merely hear, the inpression will be wrong. He has all the requirements that make a say-shark successful. He is emotional, fluent, and he has a good platform

presence. Above all, he knows nothing about Socialism, and, in the long run, has defense will be found of more value to the capitalist class than a hundred attacks. As a minister he knows how to play at the passions and weaknesses of his listeners; as alwayer, he knows how to make the most of a weak case; as a fukir, he understands the great art of dodging; and as a Kangaroo, he has developed the faculty of defamation.

ers; as alawyer, he knows how to make the most of a weak case; as a fikir, he understands the great art of dodging; and as a Kangarso, he has developed the faculty of defamation.

The address in itself was puerile and trite. He made his audience "laf" by telling them how his "ant" died and left so many thousand brains. Shades of the olden days! Did we not have to "laf" at that ten years ago, when Mamle Lesse was using it? Years before that was it not trotted out by the Greenbackers? Has not every great man from out the West used it until even he feared the audience's patience was worn thinner than his own witicism? It is a little joke, all right but in jokes, as a mong human beings, the good die young, but hardened reprobates like this serve with distinction through many campaigns. But he had another joke. He was on the subject of shoes, and as he pictured the introduction of machinery he lowered his voice to the pitch of vibrating, heart-stirring intensity, and said, "And then came the hasting machines, at I tell you men that, like all machines, it—is—A LASTING MACHINE." For the sake of the shoemaker I risa to say that it is went that Mr. Harriman is not a lasting jack—; I allow you to complete the word. It is "abusive, as are all things that capialn. The socialism which was sandwiched in between biblical dissectations, and aspeals to his audience, was made for infant's summer wear. The working-class here demands different food, and the experience we have head with Casson and the rest of them renders Harriman's style ineffective.

He either does not undertima the genesis of capital, or else he feared to speak was that it arose from protection. Then he shilly a shill be a moral upheaval. From that he argues that Socialism will come about from another moral upheaval. From that he argues that Socialism will come about from another moral upheaval. From that he argues that Socialism will come shout from another moral upheaval into his ability as an orator. He has a better delivery than Debs, and Carey dwarfs into v

There was a furry of excitement caused during the meeting by one of those interested carrying alarge rusty milk can onterbe platform. It soon became known that the committee in charge of the Harriman tour carry him about in this during his Eastern campaign. Canned Harriman in omore wholesome than canned mule. The chairman was also a study. He sat there with a preoccupied sir, and every few seconds he seemed to anap at some imaginary object near him. It was some time before I divined that he dreamed he was fighting with DeLeon and was biting him. The audience, some two hundred in number, was composed meetly of Social-Democrata, imported, for this occasion only, from all paris of the State. The rest were anarchists, freaks and soreheads, none representing anything but himself.

There were several interesting announcements, among them being a lecture under the auspices of the "S. L. P. Kangaroo"—a debate held by the Cave of the Wilds, a meeting under the auspices of the S. D. P. as series of lectures by the local anarchist group, section meetings of the S. D. P. and Kangs, the anarchists in the socalled Marx class, etc. There is broadness for you. It is safe to assume that the half-dozen party mebers present out of curiosity, outnumbered all the other VoT-KRS in the hall. The standing of some of the riff-raff we have cast of is lintrated by the following moral tale: "O, yes, orris, he less yet a socialist, airetty, but he don't believe in revolution no more, the believe in evolution. The always fighting in the barty disgust him. Alnd 1t? He grow peasemeestic—and he sell his vote to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to Lomasney for two dollars, but he list you to charm the held of the would do with all sorts of people if they ran aginst him. He has taken the place of people of taking ad

around that the Kangs will have to run pretty hard to catch up with the Debsites and "fuer F. MAC DONALD." Stoneham, Mass., Feb. 22.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonaide signature and address.]

M. L. F., Dracut, Mass.—Wm. L. Kin-sella, 182 Moody st., Lowell, Mass., wishes to correspond with you.

to correspond with you.

J. J., New York—The fellow is not necessarily disnonest. When he points out to you the statement in the anti-label article to the effect that \$20,000 are spent here in New York, he probably really believes that the passage means that that amount is spent here directly on the label. His so understanding it is simply the result of his poor knowledge of English. That article, and those that preceded it, all go to show that the "Label Committee" is the plom in the Cigarmakers' Union, and that it is the pivot around which all the other fakirs and officers revolve: that, consequently, the bulk of all the money collected goes not to the rank and file, but goes to the support of the Label humbug. This is well proved. Consequently, the sum of \$5,000 spent for the specific Label purpose shows nothing; \$20,000 is much nearer to the truth.

S. L. J., New York-Firm! Firm!

S. L. J., New York—Firm! Firm!

S. L. J., New York—Firm! Firm!

There is to be no more Seidenberg humbug
in New York. That scheme was tried once,
and succeeded for the moment, but broke
its own neck in the spectre that rose with
the facts. The Alliance shall not allow
a lot of international fakirs, who are in
the Strike Committee business to dictate
the law so it, or to make raids upon the
workers under the guise of strikes that
are but sell-outs as was proven in the
Seidenberg case.

J. W., Salem. Mass.—If that club really consists of ward heelers and professional politicians, then an invitation from them to be addressed by an S. L. P. man should be spurned with contempt, unless the meeting is to be perfectly public, and the S. L. P. speaker is to be free to expage the wrongfulness and immorality of the club members.

L. N., Dedham, Mass.—The policy that the Sick and Death Benefit officers are pur-suing is endangering the attempt of getting out a charter in Massachusetts. The Mas-sachusetts laws on the subject are infinite-

and D. B. F., if they are let alone.

E. A., Los Angeles, Cal.—Your opinion that "Harriman's nountation job has a good deal in it for him," inasmuch as "it secures for him a long job as campalen speaker, must be based on the false assumption that there is a treasury and a movement back of his nominators, and that he will be an actual candidate. Both notions are wrong, He may get a few scraps here and there, and that's all.

Much more interesting is that part of his hiography hat you give concerning his "Socialist activity," as clerk in the Los Angeles Co-operative store, in overdrawing his salary, and other "activities." You should have made that public over a year ago. The man is now buried; once buried it matters not whether one is 6 feet underground or 60. Thus the biography may be laid aside just now. Occasion may offer to use it later.

L. B. D. Boston, Mass—Nobody both-

L. B. D., Boston, Mass.—Nobody both-ered about Harriman in this city. He fell flat, and that's the end of it. As to Provi-dence, he simply dropped it as a bot potato.

N. L. Chicago, Ili.—We here in America need trouble ourselves little about silly anti-S. L. P. articles in papers in Germany. The fate of the Socialist movement in Angerica is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere.

Anjerica is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere.

Roland, Chicago, Ill.—That scheme of taxing the members of the S. and D. B. Fund to make the "Volkszeitung' the organ of the Fund to the tune of \$12.900 a year, is nothing short of an attempt to ram that paper down the threats of people who now repudiate it. There are in New York and vicinity fully 12.000 members of the S. and D. B. Fund, mostly Germans. What do they think of that paper? Why, its own circulation tells the story. Despite the strong efforts to get readers for it, its daily circulation is barely 6,000. Now, even if each of every one of these 6,000 are members of the S. and D. B. Fund, you would have 6,000 members left, that is fully cue-half, who won't take the paper even if given away. But it is sure that 4,000 is the very highest number of S. and D. Fund members who buy the paper. The making of the "Volkszeitung' the computer of the sure of the Fund, would, therefore, mean that the paper is to be crammed down the threats of 8,000 members right around here who now repudiate it. The figures for the whole membership give a still worse showing.

J. C. Chicago, Ill.—It may be readily granted that the Party's present basis of representation is not as good as may be wished for if a better one is proposed, the convention will certainly accept it. But the Party looks for working conventions and not for paddings.

A. L. Y., Ruffalo, N. Y.—Apply to B. Rheinstein, 521 B'way, of your city. Sometime ago be asked for the same information on the Garment Workers, and got full set of papers. You may also apply to Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary, S. T. and L. A., 23 Duane st., this city.

A.C. Datroit, Mich.

A., 23 Duane st, this city.

A.C. Detroit, Mich.—The long and short on it is that the Socialist Movement is not a thing to toy or tride with; it is not to be nibbled at for pastime; nor yet is it to be treated as a juggler's ball. It is a mighty serious thing, to be seriously approached. He who knows not that and tries his fancies on it is exposed to rude shocks. The "shocks" you experience are hereby diagnosed.

Municipal.

(Continued from page 1.)

to be let by the city to the working people at a rental calculated on cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

The inmediate establishment of free public bath houses by the city, to be located as conveniently as possible, especially in the shop districts, to be accessible

The city to establish a free employment bureau where the workers can secure re-liable aid in obtaining employment free of charge.

School education of all children under skidor culcation of an enlaren under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when actually found necessary, without inflicting the stigma of pauperism.

All business of the city council to be transacted in public; the abolition of secret sessions. XIV.

All public officers to be subject to re-call by their respective constituencies. XV.

We condemn the present system of va-grancy laws which treat poverty as a crime, and the so-called organized chari-ties which are used to supply labor to un-fair employers.

Manifesto.

In submitting this platform and demands to you, workingmen of Hartford, we point to the fact that every nomince has signed his own resignation blank date. This enables the Socialist Labor Party to withdraw any of its candidates if elected as soon as they do not live and act according to the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

The continuous war between capital and labor is fiercer every year. We call upon you, workingmen of Hartford, to side with the representatives of the class conscious proletariat of America and this city, and elect them to office, for they will work in your interest, what-

for they will work in your interest, what-ever may happen, and against the interest of your oppressors, the capitalist class. In concluding, we remind you of the fact that it is better to vote for the thing you want and not get it, than to vote for something you do not want and get it. Vote for principles upheld by the right men.

Platform Committee: MATHEW LECHNER.

MATHEW LECHNER.

JOSEPH POWELL.

FREDERICK FELLERMAN.

Daily People:

(Continued from page 1.)

information on this matter; also to bear in mind on what dates their installments fall due, so that the money can be collected in due time.

WILLIAM WALKER,
HENRY L. RUBOVITZ,
HARRY CARLESS.
Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-ceived from sources other than those repre-sented in the "L ly People" Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged \$1 50.25
Section Akron, O., per W. Garrity 3.50
Comrades in Chicago, per Henry Sales (second payment). 14.25
Proceeds from a call arranged by lady comrades in St. Paul, per Miss Helen Jacobson 15.00

Total \$183.00

S. T. & L. A. Cigars

should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. ECKSTEIN BROS. HAVE THE BEST

S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. Ask your dealer for them and take no others. For sale at all Socialist clubs, Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

ECKSTEIN BROS. 72 Avenue B, New York

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-The Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover at Providence, R. 1.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA - A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with P. Fiebiger in the chair. Absent, Brown and Keep; both excused, Keep being in Ohio on an agitation tour. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 24 showed, receipts, \$27.90; expenditures, \$23.85.

Section Worcester, Mass., reported the expulsion of L. D. Usher, the former secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee, located at Worcester, for conspiracy and treason against the party. The Kentucky State Committee had sent application for charter from Fulton, Ky, but having received another application from the same town, the committee sent word asking that action be deferred until the matter is cleared. Missouri State Committee sent application for reorganized section at Kansas City, Mo. Application granted. The California State Committee sent report of its meeting held in relation to the removal of the seat of said committee to Los Angeles, as ordered by a general vote. There is a conflict of opinion as to the legality of the vote, but as Los Angeles will refer the case to the National Board of Appeals for adjudication, no action was taken.

A sub-committee of two was elected to draft a cal to the sections of the country in the matter of raising funds to establish a daily paper. Committee to report at next meeting.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

at next meeting.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Ex-cutive Board was held on Feb. 23, with

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Feb. 23, with the following members present: Cohen, DeLeon, Vogt, Luck and Brower.

Comrade DeLeon was chosen chairman.
Communications: One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting that in the futre, when D. A. 12 appeals for funds for any local alliance under its jurisdiction, all such funds be forwarded direct to the district secretary, so that a proper record of the receipts for such purpose can be kept and published in the ordical organ. "The People." This resolution was pussed owing to the action of the Philadelphia "Tagellatt," a Kangaroo paper, having garbled the report sent them by the secretary of L. A. 104 striking textile workers.

Action: Secretary instructed to write

Action: Secretary instructed to write D. A. 12 and notify them that the request was granted; and that hereafter, when the appeal of a district alliance for any leal alliance is indersed by the General Executive Board, all moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal.

Executive Board, sill moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal.

One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., donating \$5.50 to the Philadelphia rextile workers' strike Received and money forwarded to D. A. 12, Philadelphia.

One from Detroit Mixed Alliance stating that when the case of the temporary injunction which the I. T. U. had secured against the S. T. and L. A. printers' label, had been heard in court, the judge decided that the I. T. U. had no case, and threw it out. The I. T. U. had now filed another set of paers, and the case will come up in a few days, and the Alliance wishes to have some advice from the Board The rewspaper reports that the Alliance was enjoined were false. Action: Secretary instructed to notify the local alliance of Detroit to continue the fight.

One frem Section Yonkers donating \$2.75 to L. A. 104 striking textile workers of Philadelphia, Pa One from L. A. 203, textile workers of Philadelphia textile workers of Philadelphia, Pa One from L. A. 203, textile workers of the National Federation of Textile Operators of Am-rica had been faced by the officers of D. A. 17, with the result that D. A. 17 is organizing right and left. The organizers of the N. F. of A walk home with their charters under their arm, and have even shardoned the thought of holding their national convention in Providence, the place being too hot for them and, contrary to the referendum, have decided to meet in Dover, N. H. referendem, have decided to meet in Dov-er, N H

ing too hot for them and contrary to the referency, have decided to meet in Dover, N. H.

Several from L. A. 200, of Sing Sing, N. Y., in telation to their strike against the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, which is still on They are holding a fair, Feb. 19 to 24, to raise funds to continue the strike. Secretary stared he had visted the strikers several times since the last meeting of the Board, and everything is going on well.

One from L. A. 243, Seattle, Wash, forwarding \$8 for the Philadelphia Textile Workers. Received and for warded.

One from L. A. 249, Cigarmakers, London, Ont., requesting the S. T. and L. A. labels for use on cigars in their city. Request granted and labels forwarded.

One from Chicago, Ill. stating that organizer Curran, of the Amalgamateú Association of Engineers, was making statements against the Alliance and its officers, and information was requested on the same. Attended to by the secretary.

Communications were also received from Brisben, Pa.; New Loulon, Conn.; London, Ont.; Olneyville, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Akron, O.; Stoneham, Mass.; Circinnati, O.; Stoneham, Mass.; Circinnati, O.; Brado, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Detroit, Mich; East Orange, N. J.; Riverpoint, M. R. I. Lynn, Mass., asking general information, forwarding per capita, etc.

Communication was also received from Section Schenetady, terwarding \$2 for the Philadelphia Textill. Worwers Received and noney forwarded to Philadelphia.

Charters were granted to:

Derver Miyed Alliance Penver, Col.

Charters were granted to:
Denver Mixed Alliance Penver, Col.
Carpenters' A' an-c. New Britain, Ct.
Ledyard Mixed Alliance, New London,

Ct.
Mixed Trade Alliance, Ballard, Wash.
National Trade Alliance of Iron and
Metal Workers of the United States and
Canada.
There being no further business, the
meeting adjourned.
W. L. Brower, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Comrade S. Cchulberg, organizer of the International Iron and Metal Workers Al-liance, will make a tour through the state commencing March 5, and closing March

Organizers and comrades are hereby urged to do all they can to make Comrade Schulberg's visit a success. All from and metal workers should be urged to attend the meetings, so that Alliances can immediately be formed. The expenses of the comrade will be very light, if any, as the iron Workers and Metal Workers Association has voted a sum of money for the tour.

17th instant, inclusive. Now, comrades, get your coats off.

CHAS. J. MERCER,
State Secretary.

New Haven.—For the readers of The Proper we have the cheering news that, with the generous aid of comrades, Section New Haven now has its own headquarters, at 853 Grand avenue, which will be open for everybody every evening and Sunday afternoon. We are prepared to meet all just demands; a variety of Socialist books, journals and pamphlets will be on hand to aid the student of Socialism. Cigars and temperance drinks are sold at lowest rates, and a pool table is there for sports. Readers of The Prople and their friends are invited to call on us very soon and frequently.

HARTFORD.—Sections having by laws are requested to send copies of same to Section Hartford, addressed to the undersigned.

SAM G. HARRISON,
Box 20, Burnside, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STONEHAM.—The Town Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham, having filed its list of officers and members with the secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with Jeremiah O.Fishelly, the duly elected secretary of the Party, called in accordance with the election act, a caucus to make nominations for the March town elections. The meeting meeting was called to order by Fred E. Buker, chairman of the town committee; James J. Devlin was elected permanent chairman, and Louis Breitenstein was elected secretary; James Mullin and Chas. Poole were elected tellers. The polis were held open from seven o.clock until halpast nine. The following were placed in nomination:

nation:
Selectman—Fred E. Buker.
Overseer of the Poor—Elmer E. Waite.
Assessor—John L. White.
Sewer Commissioner—Henry Meagher.
Trustee of the Pubic Library—William

rouser Commissioner—Henry Meagher.
Trustee of the Public Library—William
J. Corcoran, Jr.
School Committee—Francis Macdonald.
This is the only caucus held in the town,
as it is the custom of the capitalist parties to "bury their differences and unite
on a good man." The entry of a party
into the field under the political designaflow recognized by the state authorities has
rather shaken the uniters, and this is probably the last year in which party lines will
not be drawn.

We expect to poll a large vote, and as
the work done has been of the most solid
and sound character, it will leave a good
effect on the presidential vote next No-

FITCHBURG will have a meeting and try preorganize. Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m., t G. A. R. Hall. Charles Kroll, of Prov-ence, R. I., will address the meeting.

LOWELL.—The section meets every Sun-day afternoon at 2 p. m. Some comrade from out of town always is present to ad-dress the meeting. LAWRENCE.—The comrades of the Merrimack Valley sections, Lowell, Haverhill, and Groveland, and all comrades in the vicinity who can do so, are invited to gather at the headquarters of Section Lawrence, in Central Building, 316 Ssers street, on Sunday, Marsh 18, to assist in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Paris Commune.

S. J. French.

THOMAS MARRIGIAN, JOHN HOWARD, Committee on Arrangements.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK CITY CONVENTION.—The City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor. Board of Street and Water Commissioners and Trustees of City Home, will be held at Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, on Saturday, March 3. Convention will be called to order at 8 p. m. All members should be on hand early. By order of County Committee.

A. P. WITTEL, Orgánizer.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 26, 1900.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor of Rhode Island.

Commanders.—The Cancus Act of 1899, with which our Party is obliged to comply, makes necessary many changes in the methods we have heretofore employed in making nominations. In order to comply with the law, and at the same time prevent possible thwarting of our purpose by outside influences, it is necessary to hold two conventions. One the regular Party convention, such as we have always held it, and composed of delegates from the sections direct; and the other the legal convention, composed of delegates elected under the provisions of the Caucus Act, where it applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the caucuses.

On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8

it applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the caucuses.

On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock, the regular State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street. The business of the convention will be the preparation of the list of candidates for state offices; the election of candidates for State offices; the election of candidates for Congress; the election of delegates to the National Convention; the adoption of a platform and an address to the voters, and the transaction of such business as may be presented in the interest of the Purty. The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten members in good standing, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof.

On Wednesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock, the legal State and Congressional conventions—of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, for the purpose of nominating state and congressional tickets.

The basis of representation will be as follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected at caucuses subject to Chapter 662 of the General Laws: one delegate for

follows: In Providence, delegates will be as follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected at caucuses subject to Chapter 662 of the General Laws; one delegate for every fifty votes polled within the jurisdiction of the caucus for the party candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the state, and one additional delegate in the state, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof. In the remainder of the state, the sections shall elect delegates upon the same basis, each section electing the number of delegates the vote within its jurisdiction entities it to. By order of State Committee, CHABLES KROLL, Secretary.

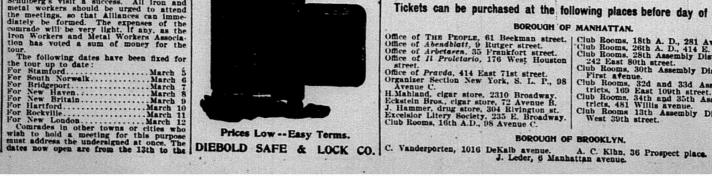
PROVIDENCE.—A special meeting of Sec.

PROVIDENCE.—A special meeting of Section Frovidence, S. L. P., will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Saturday evening, March 10, at 7.30. Business of importance relating to nominations and arrangements for the coming campaign will come up. All comrades are urged to be on hand. By order of City Committee, A. Reiseroff, Secretary.

S. L P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100
Constitution in Jewish, without
Platform, per 100
Application Cards, English and
German, per 100
Application Cards, English and
German, per 100
Cards, er hundred
German, per 100
Cards, er hundred
German, per 100
Cards, er hundred
German, per 100
Cards, english and
German december of the saccompanied with
cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of
time and money to keep credit accounts
for such small amounts, often sending a
number of bills before collection is made,
which time and money can be put to better purpose.
Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61
Beckman street. New York city.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO. . W. Beadle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York



SOCIALIST LABOR PART

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that ne such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of preductive.

more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public preperty, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, there is replaced of the wealth which it along produces is devied the means.

labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated

that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand shall have worked out its other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-eperative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the medern factors of civilization. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States,

Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under con-

trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable Revocation of all land states to convertions or individuals the conditions of which have not been

grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been

The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

of the country. 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

compulsory, gratuitious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clotuing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation). 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be intro-

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

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Office of Il Proletario, 176 West Houston

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Club Rooms, 26th A. D., 414 E. 71st st.
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Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue

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Rooms, 1708 First avenue,
3d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m.
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p. —1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m. Co.
Rooms. 75 Ludlow street.
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Linden street.

Linden street.

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8 p. m., at Scheillein's Hall, corner v.
mont and Atlantic avenues.

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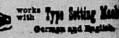
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